IN. MUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahora DISTE OF BLEUTORS.

AT DISE. JOHN B. JEUP of Hamilton.

J. M. NOBLE of Hamilton.

GEO. W. HOUUK, of Montgomery.

W. JACKSON, of Mismi.

"SAAC S. PILLARS, of Allen.

"M. H. DAVIS, of Ulerment

"W. JALEXANDER of Greens.

"M. JALEXANDER of Greens.

"E. F. POPPLETON, of Delaware.

"AUDERW ROJAGH, of Wood.

"E. F. AUDERW ROJAGH, of Wood.

"E. F. POPPLETON, of Lawrence.

"J. J. GREENE, of Pike.

"J. J. GREENE, of Pike.

"J. J. GREENE, of Pike.

"BAAC STANLEY, of Athens.

"A. W. PATRICK, of Tuscarawas.

"B. "AWUEL, WILLIAMS, of Carroll.

"BAMUEL, WILLIAMS, of Carroll.

"BAMUEL, WILLIAMS, of Carroll.

"BAMUEL, WILLIAMS, of Trumbull.

Democratic State Ticket.

THOMAS HUBBARD, of Logan. WILLIAM E. PINCE, of Porry. POR MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS IN THUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga. FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONSE,

JOHN M. WEBB, of Mahoning. FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, (Seventh Congressional District.)

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at

The Black Test.

"I do solemnly swear that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons. ent of race, color or previous condition. of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity erjoyed by any other class of men. So neith me God."—Southern Radical Carpet Bag Constitutions.

The Fearful Increase of the Pub-lic Bebt.

The Public Debt of the United States, on the 7th of August, 1868, is thus stated by the Secretary of the Treasury :

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT. }
WASHINGTON, August 7, 1868.}
"The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of August, 1868:

mount of debt less cash in the ..... \$2,523,534,480 67 "The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st day of August, 1868. [Signed] "Hugh M'Culloch, "Secretary of the Treasury."

The same debt is thus stated by the same Secretary of the Treasury one month

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. "The following is a statement of the pubbt of the United States on the nist eptember, 1868:

"The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of September, 1868. [Signed] "H. McCulloch, "Secretary of the Treasury."

ass of Public Debt in one month, as shown by Secretary McCullock: On first day of September, 1888..... 2,535,614,313 63 Un first day of August, 1888...... \$2,523,534,490 67

n increase of twelve million seventy sine thousand eight hundred and thirtytwo dollars and thirty-six cents to be supplied by increased taxation, and that too, in a time of profound peace, and when the Radicals are repeatedly affirming that the debt is being decreased, is

a sample of what we are to expect in the future. This terrible increase of the public debt in one month is within a fraction of the entire expenses of the Government under JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

On the 30th day of November last, the Secretary of the Treasury reported that, on the 31st day of March, 1865, the total debt of the United States was \$2,366.955,-077 34. In two years and three months of peace, the public debt has increased ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MIL-LION SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND SIXTY-NINE CENTS!

This increase is created by the profligacy of a Radical Congress-by the immense mount taken from the Treasury to sup port the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southto feed and to clothe and to keep in idleness negroes in the South and to build school houses, furnish books, pay tuition and to feed the children of negroes while they are schooled at the Government expense, and to keep up the large Standing Army in the South, to coerce the people and to make the negroes voters, so as to perpetuate the power of the Radicals in these States.

At this rate of increase if GRANT is elected, it will take more money than there is in the world to pay off the debt, and more than there is in the United States to pay the interest, particularly if the bondholders get it in gold as its equivalent.

Tax Payers look at these exhibits and determine in your own minds if Radical rule be worth the price it costs.

Vermont and Ohio in 1862 and in 1868 The Two States don't Travel on the Same Train.

In 1862, from the green mountains of Vermont there came a telegram that the Radicals of that State had rallied in their might and given 26,308 of a majority. and thereupon the Republican leaders rejoiced with exceeding great joy. Vermont was decisive of the fate of the country. When she put forth her great strength, which she had scarce ever done since the days she fought JEPFERSON and the later days when she committed herself as the advocate of the Hartford Convention treason, the people would follow suit. and Ohio and other States would roll on the Radical ball with increased majorities.

Ohio did roll on the ball, but not the ball Vermont was in the habit of playing with-Within six weeks of Vermont giving her great majority, Ohio spoke, and Ohio sent back to Vermont a reply to her telegram, with the words: "Ohio Democratic-Ohio redeemed-On State ticket, Democratic majority from 5,218 on the lowest to 6,953 on the highest State officer-Fourteen Democratic members of Congress to but

Five for the Radicals," I say This year of grace, 1868, Vermont sends self a majority slightly reduced from that of 1862, and again the Radicals shout over Vermont. In six weeks time Ohio will, as in 1862, send her answer back to Vermont, mote it beamy nor accisital at smiss d bat

Radical Tornado.

The election campaign, which is to decide the destinies of the Republic for the next four years, by giving it a new Chief Magistrate, has thus far been free from the their Negro Allies. usual boisterous excitement of a Presidential contest. The meetings of both parties have been well attended, but there is less than usual of boisterous applause, less of outward excitement, and, as a consequence less of the usual clap-trap of a campaign than for years past. Our opponents seem troubled on this account. It destroys much of their political stock in trade, and they teel that a screw is lost somewhere and they know not where to find it.

The reason of this calm, instead of excite ment, is the change that is working its way in the minds of the thinking men hereto re opposed to the Democracy. They feel that the trade with the South is cut off, and that great market, once open to the produce of the West, is now valueless to them, because the raw cotton and sugargrowing region they once furnished with the vast surplus of the West is destitute of money to purchase provisions. The taxes they have to pay for the bles-

sings of Radical rule, to support a large standing army in the South and to provide for the wants of the Freedmen's Bureau which supports the late slaves in idlenessthe vast amount squandered by Congress in its continuous sessions, impress the men of hought with the conviction that there is rottenness in the Government which needs the pruning hand of reform. They see the man of labor taxed on all he wears and consumes—taxed by the State to pay the interest on the State debt; to carry on the State Governments to provide salaries for Judges, per diem for jurors and for the sustenance of prisoners-taxed to pay salaries in the Ohio, that a Republican voting against neprovide for the police-taxed to school the of those who were strong against negro to build bridges and to support paupers, darkies in Georgia, as in Ohio, were fearnoney in bonds, and has no other proper- the Radicals.

ty, is not taxed at all. They see the country kept in a state of fearful excitement—a large portion, kept in awe by a standing army, with its large outlay, which has to be provided for, from the taxes of the people.

These facts, with others, so often referred to as almost to be as household words in the mouths of the American people, are producing their effect. The masses see and feel most keenly that a change is necessary to save the Republic and that feeling, now working its way into the hearts of all who love the Union, is'producing its

The press of the Radical party cannot ecount for the want of enthusiasm among their party friends. They who were wont to cheer to the echo, the words of their speakers, are now silent. They attend meetings, but not to hear idle declamation The minds of the people claim facts and figures-facts to show that the desolation of the country and the scarcity of money and the high taxes are not attributable to Radical misrule, and figures to show that in the future the country can prosper and pay its debts. But these they cannot get. The facts are against them-with figures, which cannot lie, no such result as future prosperity, under Radical financiering, can be cyphered out.

The Radical leaders begin to find that toral votes, to which each State is entitled both wind and tide are against them-the in the Electoral College, for President and es saw it long before—but in- Vice President: stead of the argument, the facts and the Alabama .. figures the honest of them that have heretofore adhered to them erave, they find Grant Tanner" clubs got up to amuse the people, as NERO amused himself by fiddling when Rome burned.

party-not a press of that organization, but supported General GRANT as the candidate of that party, on any other ground except that of availability. He was a solier-a successful one-and with this, as in the days of Gen. HARRISON and Gen. TAYLOR. hey hoped an enthusiastic feeling would be raised among the masses that would sweep the country from the Aristook to the Rio Grande—from the Atlantic to the Pacific. No one dreamed of his fitness for the place -no one exactly knew what principles he held when he was nominated, but he was vallable, the only available man of the earty, and he was put in nomination. His vailability has not stood the test of time and experience. In the event of a war, the nen who would cheerfully vote to retain him in his present high position as a General deem him unfit to take charge of the Government, and as a statesmen to bring order out of chaos. His name, as connected with the Presidency, excites no enthusiasm, and in this fact, the more sagacious of his party supporters see the hand-writing on the wall that foretells his defeat. He was made the candidate in order to get up a furore on account of his military renown, but the people, convinced by their sufferings that General GRANT, with his inexperience in statesmanship would, in the hands of the Radical leaders, be but as a man of wax. prefer committing the vessel of State to

bler hands. No party ever has or ever will succeed in a great political contest with a soldier, nominsted not on account of his fitness for the office, but of his supposed availability, unless they can manage to make such a campaign as that of 1840 or 1848, when the whole country was wild with excitement. A calm campaign, in which men think deeply, as the masses are doing at the present time, can never be carried by a party who present a military candidate, and nominate him merely on the ground of his expediency. The last nomination of the old Whig party, when HENRY CLAY was superseded for General Scorr, was of that character. With all his fame gathered in the war of 1812 and in the war with Mexico. General Scott was badly defeated by FRANKLIN PIERCE. As in 1852, so will it be in 1868. History will thus repeat itself. That the Radicals are doomed to defeat is, in the minds of many of the most cool and calculating of that party, a foregone conclusion. And many of them already see that the present calm is fatal to their continued ascendancy. The New York Times, in the endeavor to rally its party friends, admits that

"The Republican party has not half so much to fear from the large numbers who are openly leaving its ranks as it has from the still greater number who will go silently to the polls and cast a square Democratic ticket without letting any one know how they have voted."

The Journal, too, of this city, admits deteat in its double leaded leader of yesterday. Its concluding paragraph with a help me, Cassius, or I sink "appeal, says: "For heaven's sake, friends, work! Work from this day until the election, or we are beaten in Ohio, in Indiana, in Pennsylvania

with the single exception of Vermont which has never given a Democratic vote in a political contest, either State or national every election held since the nomination of Gen. Grant has either given large Democratic gains or increased Democratic majorities. Every day we hear of accessions of prominent men to the Democratic pha lanx, with none deserting its standard.

The times are sadly out of joint, but the dawn of a brighter day is before us. The Vandals will be driven from the Capitol and honest men take their places, and then, and not until then, will we prosper as a large reason why the main who adds not hear who adds nothing to the aggregate wealth and importance of your country, who, like the lilly, labors not, neither doth he spin, should not be taxed as well as you who labor? Now what reason did the Republican party give in exempting these bonds from taxation? It was this: that it would render the bonds less valuable to the holder; but your farm upon the same rule is rendered less valuable to you on account of being taxed, and so with all your personal property according to the rate of taxation in the who adds nothing to the aggregate wealth and importance of your country, who, like the lilly, labors not, neither doth he spin, should not be taxed as well as you who labor? Now what reason did the Republican party give in exempting these bonds from taxation? It was this: that it would render the bonds less valuable to the holder; but your farm upon the same rule is rendered less valuable to you on account of being taxed, and so with all your personal property according to the rate of taxation in the line with and the pour country, who, like the lilly, labors not, neither doth he spin, should not be taxed as well as you who labor? Now what reason did the Republican party give in exempting these bonds from taxation? It was this: that it would render the sould not be taxed as well as you who labor?

with the tidings that the State is for Szymour and Blair, and that a majority of the
delegation in Congress is Democratic. So
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having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist.

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The Calm that Precedes the Anti- thought of the people, always right and ever efficient to right all wrongs, and to

> How the Georgia Budiculs Treas their Negro Allies. The Radical press, just now, are virmously indignant at the fact that the Negro members of the Georgia Legislature were expelled because of their color. They orget to add, that Radicals as well as Democrats joined in the so-called outrage, and that if it had not been for Radical votes to turm then out, the Negroes would still

> have held their seats. The Reconstruction Constitution of the State of Georgia, as got up by the carpetbaggers and Radical chiefs, while it gave the negro the right to vote, did not give him the right to a seat in the Legislature. Because the Constitution denied him this right, those elected were, after a long dehate, in which the sitting negro member had the right, and exercised it, to debate the question, denied that right by eighty to thirty-two. The preliminary vote gave a still Leavier majority against the negro members.

The Georgia Legislature, when it convened, had, as the party press of that party elaimed, a decided Radical majority. In ousting the negro members, the mass of the Radicals must have voted with the majority, so as to rid their black brethren of seats and yet the press of that party claim the which must have been done by Radical vo'es. as a Democratic outrage.

How the Radical leaders, in fixing up the Constitution of Georgia, made the grea mistake of making black voters and not giving them the right to hold office, if indeed it was not done for the purpose of detrauding them, is a mystery we cannot fathom. Perhaps, like the famed edict in City Government, to repair streets and to gro suffrage, was not to lose his standing light them with gas, to build sewers and in the party, it was done to secure the votes children and to build school houses-taxed rule of white men. Be this as it may, the while the man of wealth, who puts his fully cheated by their pretended friends

The Bondholders to Beat the De-

The New York Journal of Commerce, a able sheet, and generally of Democratic proclivities, but in interest so bound up with the bondholders as to aid them in their effort to get gold for bonds which they bought with greenbacks, thinks that the Democracy, on their Greenback plattorm, injured the party in New England, where bondholders most do congregate .-If the resolve that the bondholder is to be paid in greenbacks, and the determination of the Democracy to carry out that resolve, loses us every vote in Maine, then so be it. The doctrine is right-is just, fair and honest, and it will be carried out. The more we are beaten in New England on such an saue, the more it will strengthen us in the West, where people have too long been hewers of wood and drawers of water to New England, to submit to this new out-

We will look to the Maine election with increased interest. If beaten, it is the bondholding interest that defeats us, and the people of the West, having due notice of that fact, will govern themselves accord-

The Electoral College. The following shows the number of elec-

New Hampshire... New Jersey.... New York.... Not a leading man of the Republican

It requires 159 to elect, in case the vote of all the States are counted. Should the votes of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas be rejected under the bill of Congress, passed over the veto of the President, July 20, 1868, then the Electoral College will be composed of 294, of which 148 will be necessary to elect.

Bondholders Pay no Taxes on their Great Wealth-The Farmers and Mechanics Foot the Bill.

Hon. James A. Allen, of Illinois, in ecent speech, shows up the fallacy of Mr. Senator Yates, of the same State, that condholders pay the taxes, in a light so clear that he who runs may read. He says At the close of the war, it was found that our Government was indebted to the enor-mous extent of twenty-five hundred millions of dollars—a sum so vast that the hu-man mind is lost in the contemplation of it—a sum so vast that the mind can scarcely conceive of the amount—so vast that if all the gold and silver that has been exhumed from the mines of this North American continent from the time of Columbus to this day were coined, it would not equal this debt by far. This debt is represented by what is known as Government bonds. They are promises of the Government to pay the holder what their face calls within certain periods, and bearing certain rates of nterest. They are in the form of ten-forty onds, but the great bulk of them are in the form of five twenty bonds. They are promises of the Government to pay the holder within five years, or within twenty holder within five years, or within twenty years, the sums specified in the bonds, and bearing six per cent. in coin, payable semi-snually. All these bonds, of the various classes, by act of Congress were exempted from taxation for all State, county and municipal purposes. This twenty-five hundred millions of bonds is about equal to one-fifth of the property of this country. Hence, you see that the Republican party have, by their legislation, exempted nearly one-fifth of the entire property of this country. In this they have violated the rule which I say has been regarded as a fundamental rule heretofore by all parties fundamental rule heretofore by all parties in this country, that men should be required to bear the burdens of the Government in proportion to what they have to protect. Why is this vast amount of wealth exempted from the burden of taxation? It is a profitable investment. These bonds are more profitable to the holder than your farms, your workshops, or your stores. The hold-ers of them realize a higher rate of interest than you realize a higher rate of interest than you realize from the money invested in your workshops, your farms, or in any of the various pursuits of business. Six per cent. interest in gold is equal to ten or twelve per cent. interest in the currency of the country. They hold these bonds, and they draw their semi-annual interest on them without labor, while you who have farms and workshops, and pursue the va-rious callings, have to toil from early dawn o dewey eve, and at the end of the are not able to reckon up ten per cent. in-terest. The bondholder has no labor to perform, except to walk down to bank and present his coupons, and draw his in-terest upon the bonds that he holds. Is there any reason why his property should be exempted and yours taxed? Is there any reason why the man who adds noth-ing to the aggregate wealth and import

with the power, levies a tax to build a court house, the tax falls upon every species of property, except the bondholder's bond. You cannot touch his bonds, be cause this is a county purpose. It is necessary to have officers to carry on your State government, and they have to be paid, among the other expenses of your State government, but you cannot touch a bondholder's bond for any such purpose.—

2-st us look a little further. I have been in the habit of illustrating by particular cases.

Millers, Green & Joyce, and they have to be paid, among the other expenses of your State government, but you cannot touch a bondholder's bond for any such purpose.

3-st us look a little further. I have been in the habit of illustrating by particular cases.

Take one of your citizens who amassed

wealth, and desires to retire from business.

who no longer desires to earn his living by the sweat of his face. He sells property. and with his family goes to one of your fashionable hotels to board and take it easy. He takes his one hundred thousand dollars and puts it in bonds, and upon that dollars and puts it in bonds, and upon that he draws annually \$6,000 interest. After he has lived there some time he says to his wife: "I have hired a horse and buggy, and I propose a ride." They start, and when they get out, his wife says to the hubband, "Why what a beautiful road they have made here. They have graded up the low places, and cut down the high these they have bridged the residue."

IT IN WITH PLEASURE THAT WE advise our friends and the trade in general, that we are now receiving one of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever brought to Ohio, and having recently added largely to our previous spacious rooms, it is gratifying the low places, and cut down the high the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most attractive seasonable stock of Goods ever by the street of the largest and most att the low places, and cut down the high places; they have bridged the ravines and graveled the road. It is a beautiful highway indeed. When did they do it?" "Why, those who had power," says the husband, "levled a tax on neighbor A's farm, and neighbor B's farm, and upon the widow woman's farm, and upon the consarmed soldier's farm; they have levied a tax of one dollars in the husband. The husband woman's farm, and upon the one-armed soldier's farm; they have levied a tax of one dollars in the husband coultry. husband, "levied a tax on neighbor A's
farm, and neighbor B's farm, and upon the
widow woman's farm, and upon the onearmed soldier's farm; they have levied a
tax of one dollar on the hundred on all this
property, and expended it in improving
this road," "Well," the wife says, "you
like to the district how much do you have this road." "Well," the wife says, you live in this district; how much do you have to pay on this improvement?" "My dear," says he, "you don't understand; my property is all in bonds, and I have nothing to pay." "Why, my dear, how is that; you travel over this road, and take your family over it." "That don't make any difference; a Republican Congress declares that this hundred thousand dollars of my property shall not be taxed for any such purpose."
They pass on some distance, when they see a school house, neatly painted, standing in a shady grove. Hard by is a well of living water, at which the school children quench their thirst. The wife says, "Why, when did they build that school house, and who built their thirst. The wife says, "Why, when did they build that school house, and who built it?" "Why, it was built with the money raised by a tax levied for the purpose in this school district." "Well," says the wife, "you live in this school district; how much did you pay towards building it?" "Why, my dear, you don't understand; I pay no tax for any such purpose. The farm of the one-armed soldier over there, and the widow woman's farm, and other property like that, was assessed fifty cents or a dollar on the hundred, the tax collected, and the school house is the result." The wife remarks to the husband. "We have children that ought to be at school. We have five, and they have hired

school. We have five, and they have hired a most excellent teacher here, and we will just send them to this school house. There is Betty, and Belle, and John, and James, is Betty, and Belle, and John, and James, and Hiram Ulysses. [Laughter.] They must all go to school this winter. Well, my husband, it may be that they can not tax you for building roads and building school houses, but if you send five children to school, you will certainly have to pay something." "No, my dear, you don't seem to understand. The school teacher is paid out of the school fund, and these people who have farms and who work in the workshops are taxed to raise this fund." My fellow-citizens, I was once upon the bench as a judge, and I don't know that I shall ever be again, but if I should, and any good wife who has a husband who thus requires his neighbors to build his school houses and pay for the schooling of his children, shall make application for a divorce on the ground of inplication for a divorce on the ground of in-numanity by the husband, I will grant it in a moment. [Applause.] And yet, my fellow-citizens, this Republican party have been living under this law for the last four years, and no man of them has lifted his arm or opened his mouth in favor of doing away with this distinction between the bondholder and the plowholder.

The Democratic Candidates in the State of New York.

John T. Hoffman, the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of New York, was born at Sing Sing, Westchester county, N. Y., on January 10th, 1828. In early life, he was distinguished for his studious habits, and at the Mount Pleasant Academy of Sing Sing won many prizes, notwithstanding the obstacles of an infirm constitution and continued indisposition. In the autumn of 1843, he entered Union College as a member of the junior class, but did not graduate until 1846, having been obliged to relinquish his literary pursuits for an entire year, in consequence of the injurious effects of close application upon his fragile

Thursday Evening, the 10th, health. After leaving college he com-menced the study of the law at Sing Sing, and was admitted to the bar on January 10th, 1849, the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday. In the autumn of 1849 he removed to New York eity, and commenced the practice of law. While still under age, Hoffman had become prominent in politics. and when only twenty was placed on the State Central Committee of the hard shell wing of the Democratic party of New York.
After removing to the city of New York,
he became a member of the Young Men's
Tammany Hall committee, and in the contest in that organization against Fernando Wood took a decided stand against the latber of the Tammany Society, was soon after elected a member of the Tammany Society, was soon after elected a member of the general committee of that body, and in 1865 was chosen Grand Sachem, a position to which he has been annually re-elected.

In 1860, Hoffman was elected Recorde of the city of New York, having in spite of his declination to run, been nominated by the Tammany Hall wing of his party, and having received twice the number of votes of the Mozart candidate, and four thousand more than the Republican. During his term ofoffice, the Draft Riots of 1863, occurred in the city of New York, and the decided stand in favor of law and order which he took in his charge to the Grand Jury, and in the trials of the rioters, elicited the approval of the entire community. In the autumn of 1863, he was renominated for Recorder by all the political parties of the city, except that known as the McKeon Democracy. He was elected by a vote of 60,000 out of an entire vote of 64:-000. The Republican Committee in com-municating to Hoffman his nomination by the party, stated that they were instructed further to declare that the nomination was

made for the reasons that his judicial judg-ments had been impartial and uninfluenced by party considerations, that the manner in which he had performed his official duty demanded his re-election, and that he had been neither doubting nor cold in the support of the national cause. In the autumn of 1864, Hoffman, as the nominee of Tammany Hall, was elected Mayor of New York by a majority of one thousand, after a most spirited contest, in

which four candidates were in the field. In 1866 he was selected as candidate for Gov-ernor of New York, but was defeated, re-ceiving 13,789 votes less than his antagonist, the present Governor, Reuben E. Fen-ton. In 1867,he was again elected Mayor of New York cit; by a majority of 21,000 over both his competitors. At the Demo-eratic National Convention held on July 4th, 1868, in the city of New York, he re-ceived several votes from Western dele gates as candidate for President.

Allen C. Beach, the Democratic candi-

date for Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, is a lawyer of high reputation for ability. He resides at Watertown, Jef-ferson county, and has filled many positions of trust with great ability.

New Advertisements

The Ohio Statesman has a Larger Circulation than any pa per published in this City or Cen tral Ohio. Advertisers will bear

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 9, 1868. COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 9, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, at the North Engine House, where the plans and specifications can be seen, until MONDAY, the Sist day of September, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., for building and finishing complete thirteen city cisterns, ranging from 300 to 500 barrels, with the necessary wells and pumps.

The bids will be opened by the standing committee on the Fire Department, and the committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids, at their discretion.

W. S. BILEFMAN Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS. A SURE CURE FOR THIS DISTRESSING Charles Palmer, Hillsdale, N. Y.; John Gilderomplaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octave pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Proparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it snown, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never

with the power, levies a tax to build a New Advertisements

Millers, Green & Joyce, 97 & 99 NORTH HIGH ST.. Columbus, Ohio.

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING HOUSE

In Columbus, 97 North High St

English, Millers & Co.

ENGLISH, MILLERS & CO.

SHERIFF'S 483 PROCLAMATION! THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF

Franklin county are hereby notified to m their respective places of holding elections 2d Tuesday of October, A. D. 1868, being the 13th Day of October, A. D. 186 and vote for the following officers, to-wit:

d vote for the following officers, to-wit:

One Secretary of State;
One Judge of the Supreme Court;
One Member of Board of Public Works;
One Connissioner of Common Schools;
One Clerk of Supreme Court;
One Clerk of Supreme Court;
One Representative in Congress to represent Seventh Congressional District;
One Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas,
One Prosecuting Attorney;
One County Commissioner;
One County Surveyor.

The Trusters of the sevent Townships and

The Trustees of the several Townships are re-uired to return to the Clerk of the Court the ames of the following number of Jurors:

Plain .... Jefferson Mifflin ...

Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day GEORGE H. EARHART, Sheriff of Franklin County, Ohio

GRAND RECEPTION -AT THE-RINK.

-BY THE-LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Music, Refreshments, Flowers, etc. Admittance, 50 cents. Children half price. Sup-ser free.

NOTICE.

A LL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS agains the Columbus Fire Department, will please report to W. S. Huffman, Chief Eegipher, at his office in the North angine House, by the 18th inst O. McALISTER. Chairman Committee on Fire Deposeps-d4t

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OF-

Monday, Sept. 14th, 1868, t 4 o'clock P. M., for doing the following work to-wit:
For grading the roadway of State street (an aver-For grading and paving the sidewalks, gutter and crossings and grading and graveling the road way of McKee alley from Seventh street to Cleve land avenue.

The bids will be opened by the committee of the wards in which the improvement is to be made. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids, at their discretion.

B. F. BOWEN, City Civil Engineer. City Civil Engineer's office, No. 38 South High treet, up stairs.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR Sept. 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1868. Competition Open to the State.

cept on Sweepstakes and for Horses that are ex-bited in more than one class, in which cases ter cent- of the Premium competed for will be GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES Sach day on the NEW HALF MILE TRACK, for Premiums of \$50 and \$100. THE PREMIUM LIST

ENTRIES FREE!

the property of the people of Franklin county) comprising upwards of sixty acres, are beautifully and eligibly situated on Broad street, about a mile east of the city, convenient of access, are substantially enclosed and provided with good water, and all necessary conveniences for the accommodation of exhibitors and visitors, and are so far improved as to make them a pleasant retreat for our citizens from town and country. ADMISSION.

For all persons over twelve years of age, 25 cents Children accompanied by their friends, free. JNO. M. PUGH, Treas. B. F. REES, President U. S. GLENN, Sec'y. G. S. INNIS, V. Prest. W. B. HAWKES will run Omnibuses regularly and from the Grounds. sep4-d10t

Sheriff's Sale.

D. C. Weaver Court of Common Plea of Pranklin county. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXEUCUTION IN THE B above stated case from said Court to me di-rected I will offer for sale at public auction, on the farm of Jacob Andrix, in Madison township Franklin county, on Saturday, the 12th day of September, A. D.

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following property, to-wit:
One gray mare, one spring coit, two work horses,
3 two year old colts, twelve head stock catt e, 3
milch cows, one hundred and twenty bushels o,
wheat, more or less, in the granary, forty acres of
growing corn in the field, one two horse wagon,
forty-five head of sheep, one sew with nine pigs,
taken as the property of Jacob Andrix.

Printer's fees \$12.00,
GEORGIE H. EARHART, Sheriff.
By J. S. Bull, Deputy.
H. Wilson, Atty.

sep1-dtd

THE "DEXTER CIRCULAB," after six months' trial, is pronounced the most wonder fully quick method ever discovered to make any untrained horse or cell trot fast without the use of a track. One boy made \$500 on two common cells; \$1.200 can another. Price \$1. Address GEO. A. ATKINN, 2 Dev street, N. Y. P. S.—"We recommend every farmers' immediate attention to this circular." J. W. Forman, Troy Mills, Iowa; O. J. Brance, Egremont, Mass. Charles Palmer, Hillsdale, N. Y.; John Gildersieeve, Austerlitz, N. Y.; Russel Tremain, Postmaster, Green River, N. Y., and a hundred others. sep8-d2w

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SIMESS DIRECTORY

ARTHUR TERRITER. ADDRESS

HOTELS

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILI-TATED whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce on your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter. kidneys, frequently get out of order? Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores. Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flecky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The blood on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy ? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, Have you restless nights? Your back

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal disease badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness United States. Price 25 cents per Box. Depot, 10 of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that dies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the correct in the blood will be deposited. This is the way lumps, boils, tumors, carbuncles, are produced. All are cured, often prevented, by the use of BRANDRETE'S PILLS.

Principal office, Brandreth House, New York. not mean those who keep the organs in- Sold by all Druggists. flamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir too, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Con sumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

JOHT AND WHOLESOME.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

SITTIULINGS, PA Druggist,

104 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa

593 Broadway, New York, and

for \$6.50, delivered to any address.-Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Attorney at Law, steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed of security convenience and profit.

| Attorney at Law, steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile with untoice, allowing interest on all daily ball counts in this law itself of security, convenience and profit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Bealth Depends Upon Good Digestion
"Weakness of the stomach" is the source of more
ovils than were contained in Pandoras' Box. Debility, headnohe, nervous tremors, palpitation of the heart, and local pains innumerable, are its di-rect consequences. It obscures the intellect and gives birth to the most absurd and incoherent fancies; incapacitates a man for business, and renders persistent exertion next to impossible. Yet, strange to say, indigestion is the most neglected of all ailments. And this is the more extraordinary from the fact that an absolute, infallible specific for the disorder can be obtained in every city, town and village of the United States. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS takes as

wide a range as the malady which it cures. It pervades every civilised portion of the Western Hemisphere, and its celebrity as a tonic and alterative is everywhere established. It is due to the common sense of the American public to say that the demand for it is immense, and continually on the increase; but still thousands continue to suffer from dyspepsia, with the great fact staring them in the face that a remedy for it exists, as it were, within arms-length of every sufferer. Such is the inconsistency of human nature! Day by day, however, the number of those who manifest this insane indifference to their own health and comfort dimin-ishes; and the time will come, it is confidently believed, when the disease will be expelled from the category of prevalent disorders by this incomparable alterative and restorative.

may22deod&wiy-cw-a

SCRATCH SCRATCH: SCRATCH! in from 19 to 48 hours. Wheaton's Ointment cures The Iteh Wheaton's Outment cures Salt Bher

Wheaton's Ointment | cures of Humor like Magic.

Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington street

Boston, Mass.
For sale by all Druggists. ( NB-sep18-dStawwly IF WRINKLES COULD BE REMOVED AS Cristadoro's Hair Dye CHANGES THE COLOR OF THE HAIR

From Gray to Black, people might laugh at the ravages of age. The process only occupies five minutes. Cristadoro's Hair Preservative.

ers. Manufactory No. 68 Maiden lane, Principal Depot No. 6 Astor House. Peny-jule-dawly-cm

"To Owners of Horses and Cattle." self? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.—

Have you restless nights? Your back

Tobias' Derby Condition Powders, are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-Bound, Colds, &c., in Horses, and Colds. Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black-Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cas-Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Milk, Black-Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These "Powders" were formerly put up by Simpson I. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and since his death the domand has been so great that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innecent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs, and increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Col. Philo P. Bush, of the "Jerome Park Race Course." Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they were composed, since which time he is never without them. He has over twenty running-horses in his charge, and for the las three years has used no other medicine for them. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the

Peny-jule-dawly-em More Causes of Blood Poison. Excessive labor or undue excitement sometimes those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always

Literated motion to the blood. Grief, fear
and anxiety hurt by making the blood to ing, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart! They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladius and look you and them sight in the prior the blood of its excess of carbon; thus they relieve the mind and restore the health. Should an organ be weaker than the rest, there impure maiters from the blood will be deposited.

> Peny-jule-da wly-em PROFESSIONAL. DR. A. B. WILLIAMS, West Broadway, new digh street, Columbus, Ohio, has devoted himself or a series of years to the treatment of certain pri-vate diseases. He may beconsulted at his office-Broadway, near the Exchange Hank may31-tf

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF A OUTIN restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. DR. BICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores mahly powers, from whatever cause sring; the effects of early pernicious habits, selfabuse, impotency and climate, give away at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions (which are very simple and require no restraint from business or pleasure.) Failure is impossible. Seld in bottles at \$3, or four quantities in one for \$9. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, H. Geritzen, 205. Second Ave., New York.

VNY-jy27-dly7

MANHOOD "— Another New Medical Pamphlet from the pen of DR. CURTIS.
The "Medical Times" says of this work: "This valuable treatise on the cause and cure of premature decline, shows how health is impaired through secret abuses of youth and manhood, and how easily regarded It sives a clear synopsis of the impediments to marrisge, the cause and effects of nervous debility, and the remedies therefor." A pocket edition of the above will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing Doctor CURTIS.
No. 139 F Street, Washington, D. C.
CPA may 25-dly-r

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — This splendid Hair Dve is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or broses. Solt by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory. No. 16 Bond street, N. York. PNY apr28 d&wly

**New Advertimesents** 

STONE SEWER PIPE. JAMES PATTERSON AGENT FOR

HUNTER, CAMP & COOKE,

danufacturers at Cuyahoga Falls, will keep con-tantly on hand at his yard in Columbus, on High Street, immediately opposite the Union Passenger Depot, North of the Railroad tracks, a full assortment of all sizes of Stone Pipe, Branches, Slants, Curves and Traps.

The manufacturers have directed the Pipe sold at the following prices at the yard in Columbus:
Size, 4 inches (diameter): weight, 20 lbs; length,
2 feet: price per foot, 20 cents.
Size, 6 inches (diameter): weight, 30 lbs; length,

Size, 6 inches (diameter); weight, 30 lbs; length,
2 fee; price per foot, 30 cents.
Size, 9 inches (diameter); weight, 50 lbs; length,
2 feet; price per foot, 45 cents.
Size, 12 inches (diameter); weight, 55 lbs; length,
2 feet; price per foot, 60 cents.
Size, 15 inches (diameter); weight, 90 lbs; length,
2 feet; price per foot, 75 cents
Size, 16 inches (diameter); weight, 106 lbs; length,
2 feet; price per foot, 80 cents.
Size, 20 inches (diameter); weight, 116 lbs; length,
5 feet; price per foot, 51.
Branches, Traps, Curves, Slants, Elbows, Catch
Basins, &c., add 50 per cent, to the price of straight
Pipe. Pipe.

Now is the time for citizens of Columbus living along the line of trunk sewers being built by the city, to put in at least ONE LENGTH OF STONE PIPE opposite their lot, and thereby save ten times the cost, besides great damage to the trunk sewers the cost, besides great damage to the trunk sewers hereafter.

Orders left at W. Morrison's office, postoffice entrance (where samples can be seen); or sent direct to the undersigned, care Freight office C. C. & L. R. B., Columbus, will meet with prompt attention, sept-d2w JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.

THE NATIONAL TRUST OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

No. 336 Broadway Capital, - One Million Dollars. CHARTERED BY THE STATE. PRICE.—\$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles or \$6.50, delivered to any address.—
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

DARIUSE MANGAM, Pres't. Jas. MERRILL. See'y.
Receives Deposits and allows FOUR PER CENT.
INTEREST on all Daily Balances, subject to check at sight. Special Deposits for Six months or more, may be made at five percent. The Capital of One Million Dollars is divided among over 500 Share-holders, comprising many centlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in p rt by check at eight and without notice allowing interest could be at eight and without notice allowing interest could be a sight and without notice allowing interest could be a sight and without notice allowing interest could be a sight and without notice allowing interest could be a sight and without notice allowing interest could be a sight and the country of t